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**=Abstract=**

# **Coronary Artery Bypass Graft with the Right Gastroepiploic Artery: Clinical and Angiographic Short- Term Results**

Hyun- Sung Lee, M.D.\*, Byung- Chul Chang, M.D.\*, Sung Soo Lee, M.D.\*\*,  
 Jae Young Kim, M.D.\*, Dae Hyun Maeng, M.D.\*, Hyung Dong Park, M.D.\*\*\*,  
 Young Nam Yoon, M.D.\*, Yang Soo Jang, M.D.\*\*\*\*

**Background:** The right gastroepiploic artery(RGEA) has been used in coronary artery bypass grafting from 1987. The RGEA is the most useful arterial conduit in coronary artery bypass grafting(CABG) followed by the internal mammary artery. **Materials and Methods:** From September, 1998 to February, 1999, the RGEA was used for coronary artery bypass grafting in 11 patients, 10 males and 1 female. Postoperative angiography was performed in all of the patients before discharge. **Result:** Early patent rate of the RGEA was 100%. The flow competition of the RGEA graft was seen in 4 patients(36.4%). The flow pattern war RGEA dependent type in the inner diameter of the recipient coronary artery  $\leq 1.5$  mm, the inner diameter of the RGEA  $\geq 2.5$  mm and the ratio of inner diameter of the RGEA and the recipient coronary artery  $\geq 1$ (p < 0.05). **Conclusion:** Early results of CABG with RGEA was satisfactory. However, the RGEA graft has a tendency of flow competition in relation to the inner diameter of graft. Preoperative angiographic evaluation for RGEA and meticulous operative technique are required for a good surgical results.

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**Key words :** 1. Coronasg astesg bpass  
 2. Right gastroepiploic artery

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Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Cardiovascular Center, Yonsei University College of Medicine

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Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Young-dong Severance Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine

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Kilimanzaro Christian Medical Center, Tanzania, Africa

\*\*\*\*

Department of Cardiology, Cardiovascular Center, Yonsei University College of Medicine

: 99 10 21 : 99 12 30

: (120-752) 134 ,

. (Tel) 02-361-7284, (Fax) 02-313-2992,

E-mail: bcchang@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

**Table 1.** Preoperative Patient Characteristics(n=11)

Male/Female	10/1 (90.9/9.1%)
Diabetes	4 (36.4%)
Hypertension	6 (54.5%)
Smoking	7 (63.6%)
Hypercholesterolemia	5 (45.5%)
Previous AMI	3 (27.3%)
Unstable angina	7 (63.6%)
CVA	2 (18.2%)
Previous Abdominal Surgery	1 ( 9.1%)
Coronary lesion	
Single	2 (18.2%)
Double	3 (27.3%)
Triple	5 (45.5%)
Left main	1 ( 9.1%)
NYHA	
II	2 (18.2%)
III	9 (81.8%)
Ejection Fraction	0.6±0.2 (0.2-0.8)

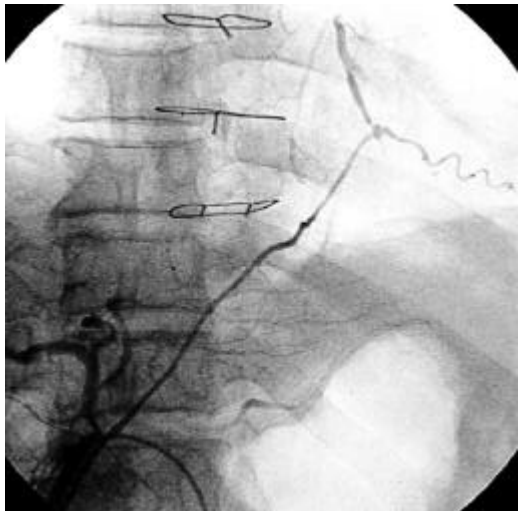
AMI; acute myocardial infarction, CVA; cerebrovascular accident

1960 Bailey, Vineberg  
 . 1970  
 Edwards)<sup>1</sup>)가  
 .  
 가  
 . 1987 Pym <sup>2</sup>)  
 (in situ graft or pedicled)  
 .  
 Suma<sup>3</sup>), Carter<sup>4</sup>), Mills<sup>1</sup>), Lytle<sup>5</sup>)  
 ,  
 .  
 10  
 .  
 2 , 5 96%  
 92% 6.  
 .  
 10

가 가 가 가  
 가 가 가 가  
 1. 가 가 ,  
 ,  
 1998 9 1999 2 6  
 .  
 11  
 40 64 , 55.5±7.4 10 ,  
 1 . 2 5 cm  
 , 3 , 5 , 가  
 1 .  
 가 3 (27.3%), 7 (63.6%) . 가  
 0.55±0.19 (0.21~0.79) . 1 가  
 (idiopathic (pylorus)  
 thrombocytopenic purpura)  
 (Table 1).  
 2. (spasm) papaverine 1 mg  
 2~3 cc  
 5 cm



**Fig. 1.** Postoperative Angiogram of Right Gastroepiploic Artery-distal right coronary anastomosis; Right Gastroepiploic Artery Dependent



**Fig. 2.** Postoperative Angiogram of Right Gastroepiploic Artery-left circumflex artery; Right Gastroepiploic Artery Dependent

(anterior route), (posterior route),  
가 . 9  
가 (anterior route)  
1  
(crossed route)  
7-0 polypropylene  
(recipient coronary artery)  
(heel)가  
(antegrade fashion) (Fig. 1),  
(retrograde fashion)  
(Fig. 2).

3.  
11  $10.6 \pm 5.05(7 \sim 21)$   
1 cm  
가

**Table 2.** Sites of Gastroepiploic artery anastomoses

Site of anastomosis	No. of in situ GEA	No. of free GEA
mid RCA	1	—
Distal RCA	5	—
RPL branch	1	—
RPDA	1	—
Diagonal branch	—	1
Circumflex artery	2	—

RCA; right coronary artery, RPL; right posterolateral branch, RPDA; right posterior descending artery

4.  
Mann-Whitney test  
Fisher's exact test . p-value가 0.05

(free graft) 10 , 1  
1 , 5 , 가  
1 , 가 1  
2 (Table 2).  
 $3.0 \pm 1.3$

**Table 3.** Operative Data

No. of distal anastomoses	3.0 ± 1.3
Aortic cross clamp time(min)	105.3 ± 15.5
Cardiopulmonary bypass time(min)	146.3 ± 24.3
Operation time(min)	426.6 ± 102.9
Minimally invasive surgery	3 (27.3%)
Off Pump CABG	2 (18.2%)

CABG; Coronary artery bypass graft

**Table 4.** Postoperative complications

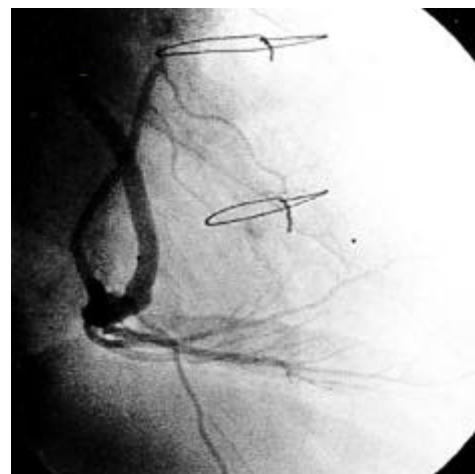
ventricular arrhythmia	1
renal failure *	1
superficial wound infection	1
gastric ulcer	1
reoperation for bleeding	2

\* ; mild elevation of serum creatinine

**Table 5.** Angiographic results

F/U Angio graphy interval	10.6 ± 5.1 (day)
Patency	11/11 (100%)
RGEA dependent	6/11 (54.5%)
Native dependent	4/11 (36.4%)
free graft	1/11 (9.1%)

F/U; follow up

**Fig. 3.** Postoperative angiogram of right gastroepiploic artery-distal right coronary anastomosis.

Minimally invasive direct coronary bypass grafting was performed in a 53-year-old male, who had suffered from recurrent ventricular tachycardia with myocardial ischemia due to proximal right coronary artery stenosis (percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty was failed). Postoperatively, ventricular arrhythmia was recurrent and aorto-coronary bypass with saphenous vein graft was performed. Postoperative angiography revealed patent but small right gastroepiploic artery.

105.33 ± 15.54 , 146.33 ± 24.25 , 426.63 ± 102.91 . 2

- . 3 . 1

1

(Table 3).

1.

. 1 1

(Fig. 3)(Table 4).

CK-MB가 225.6 μg/L

14.1 ± 4.4 ,

2.

2.4 ± 1.4 ,

13.1 ± 6.3

10.6

1

5

. 11

**Table 6.** Comparison between the RGEA dependent group and native dependent group

	RGEA dependent (n=6)	Native dependent (n=4)	p-value
DM	3	1	ns
Hypertension	4	1	ns
Hypercholesterolemia	3	2	ns
Smoking	5	2	ns
Previous MI	0	3	0.033
Unstable angina	4	3	ns
CVA	1	1	ns
Ejection Fraction	0.55±0.27	0.50±0.11	ns
Stenosis of recipient coronary artery	90.0±20.0	82.5±17.1	ns
ACC time(minute)	104.2±13.3	98.7±14.6	ns
Cardiopulmonary Bypass Time(minute)	143.0±21.1	137.0±17.5	ns
Operation time(minute)	431.7±124.2	392.5±78.8	ns
Ventilator care(hour)	12.5±4.9	16.3±3.7	ns
ICU stay(day)	2.0±0.9	3.0±2.0	ns
Discharge(day)	9.2±2.2	17.3±7.3	ns
Diameter of RGEA(mm)	2.58±0.59	1.25±0.50	0.010
Diameter of recipient coronary artery(mm)	1.42±0.20	2.98±0.78	0.005
Ratio*	1.86±0.50	0.44±0.18	0.005

RGEA; right gastroepiploic artery, DM; diabetes mellitus, ns; not significant, MI; myocardial infarction, ICU; intensive care unit, CVA; cerebrovascular accident

\* Ratio; Diameter of the RGEA/Diameter of the recipient coronary artery

2.09±0.83 mm , 1.95±0.94 mm . 2.5 mm , 2.5 mm 1 , 1.5 mm , 1.5 mm , 1.5 mm가 (P=0.005). 가 1 (p=0.005)(Table 6). 70% 80% 가 . (p=0.033). 가 .

5

(arterial conduit)

Vineberg가 1950

1960

. 1968 Favoloro가

가

. 1986

(LIMA)

(LAD)

1

cordarone

가

21

1970

Edwards)가

. 1987 Pym2

(in situ graft)

1 mm,

3.9 mm (Fig 3).

15~20 mmHg

가 90%

Suma3 , Carter4 , Mills1 , Lytle5

가 9 mmHg

1), , 80%

. Hayashi 8)

가

(flow

(443±81 : 405±114 ), reversal)

가

가

. . Isomura 9)

7

(pyloric ring)

가  
Hemoclip

가

, Shepherd 10)

. Suma

가

papaverine

1

papaverine

12) 1.5 mm

papaverine 2.5 mm

papaverine

가 1

, papaverine Uchida 7)

cm

가

가

가

가

가

가

75%

78~100% 13)

100%

36.4%

Uchida 7) 191

74

96.4%

(norepinephrine)

, 42 (24%)

(EDRF)

가

가

19)

norepinephrine

14)

Kitamura 15)

(histamine)

Seki 16)

가

가

가

Reddy 17) 25

2cm 2.3±0.3 mm

(aortic no

touch technique)

( , , , )

Saito 18) 228

97%

1.5 mm

(MIDCAB)

2

1.5 mm

가

가

1.5 mm 120 ml/





